

PEOPLE

WHO MADE A DIFFERENCE

YEAR END
SPECIAL SECTION



BETH HARTLINE



LUCILLE STOESER



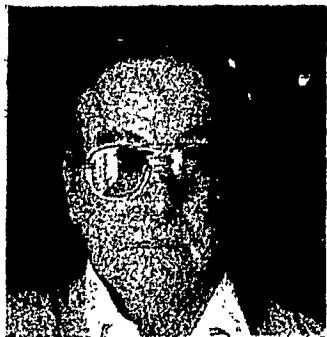
FRED KOREMATSU



JIM RUSSO



JO ANN ROBINSON



ALEX STOESER



ALLAN RYAN



CHRIS HINTON



LARRY WARANCH



REV. MEDARDO GOMEZ



JAMES CHRISTIAN



BEATRICE GADDY



WILLIAM WHITEFORD



NEIL CASHMAN



PETER UEBERROTH



LOIS LEE



NATHALIE NORRIS



AISSATOU MIJIZA

REV. M. E. GOMEZ

... aiding war victims

San Salvador, El Salvador — From behind a battered desk in a dingy, green church office here, the Rev. Medardo E. Gomez, a 38-year-old Lutheran pastor, is helping more than 600 homeless Salvadorans survive their country's civil war.

Mr. Gomez's story:

"About two years ago we started hearing about the desperate situation these people were in. Some had died from hunger or lack of medicine.

"In May of 1982, we brought the first group here to the church. We had no where to house them. But I knew of land for sale in Nejapa (north of San Salvador).

"Norway Aid had given us funds for a mobile medical clinic to serve poor neighborhoods. Because of the emergency, I used the money for a down payment on the land in Nejapa. The brothers of the church put up the first shelters.

"At first we had 250 people. Then another 300, and after them 100 more. To see the first ones who arrived was enough to make you cry. They were so sick.

"We are tense because the government doesn't look favorably on our work with the poor. We are suspected of aiding the guerrillas.

"In April of this year I was captured [by government authorities] and held for four days before I was released. The brothers of the church went everywhere to protest. They asked the American Embassy to intervene on my behalf. Last month two members of our church were captured [by the government]. One was released and one is now in prison.

"We are sure that our work is eminently humane."

BEATRICE GADDY

... feeding city's poor

For the past two years, Beatrice Gaddy, 50, the mother of five grown children, has run the Patterson Park Emergency Food Center out of her row house at 140 North Collington avenue.

"In 1980 [after Mrs. Gaddy had worked as a nurse's aide at Sinai Hospital, a crossing guard, an organizer for the community school at Lombard Junior High School and an employee under the federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act], about 20 residents who were poor — and still are poor — got together to talk about an emergency food center.

"We started collecting food from area stores and took it to St. Elizabeth's food pantry. We knew the food-stamp cuts were coming so we geared up, and I just told the group we would open a center by October 1, 1981.

"It started in the front room of 21 North Patterson Park, where I was living at the time. ... In December, 1981, we moved to North Collington avenue.

"The lines have grown so much, it's scary. This house is much too small. ... We give out chicken backs, potatoes, canned vegetables the last two weeks of the month, and this November we started giving out hot meals. In November of 1981, we gave out food to 111 different people. This past October we fed 701 people.

"I would love to see the people we are serving taught how to lobby. Budget counseling is next. Because somewhere along the line somebody will have to do something about people who rely on emergency food centers. ...

"I have the faith. I don't need anyone to thank me down here for what I do."

THE STOESERS

... farmers who cared

Alex and Lucille Stoesser, a farming couple from Pierre, S.D., decided during the recession that something had to be done to help the unemployed. They had an idea about how to help, and then they persuaded their friends to join them.

"After listening to the news and reading the papers for several months, it seems that all we heard or read about was manufacturing plants being shut down, auto factories being closed down and layoffs in most industries, including mining.

"We saw long lines of people waiting to apply for a few jobs that were offered. It was heart-rending to see these people waiting in food lines, hoping to get food for themselves and their families.

"We realized we couldn't help all the people who were in need of help, but we came upon an idea that if we could ask our friends, relatives and neighbors to gather a hopper car of wheat containing about 3,000 bushels, and if we could get the railroad to ship it, a mill to mill it into flour and a trucking company to truck it, all donating their services, then this could become a gift valued at roughly \$200,000 after the flour was baked into bread. It would be a large enough gift to make a difference in some cities.

"We went to Detroit to be on hand for the distribution of the flour. When we saw the unemployed people at the food distribution centers, people who had worked and paid taxes all their lives and now found themselves in food lines, that is when the gravity of the situation really hit home.

"We received many thanks from the recipients."

NATHALIE NORRIS

... women's equal pay

Nathalie Norris, of Scottsdale, Ariz., is a state employee who challenged Arizona's pension program as discriminating against women. The U.S. Supreme Court decided in her favor in 1983, ruling that it is illegal to pay women monthly pension benefits that are lower than those paid to men.

"I was a job-service supervisor in the Arizona Department of Economic Security in 1975 when the state offered a new benefit to employees, a deferred compensation plan. It permitted an employee to set aside a portion of her income until her retirement. At that time she could choose to withdraw the entire amount in a lump sum, collect a specified amount over a given period of time or opt for monthly payments for the rest of her life with a lifetime annuity.

"Most of the enrollees elected the lifetime annuity, and it was my preference because of the tax advantages. ... I found that the same contributions for the same period of time produced a larger monthly payout for a man than for a woman.

"Because I wanted and needed additional retirement income, I signed up for the plan and immediately filed a class-action suit with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

"I had free legal representation and I had support from the women's groups in Washington. I am convinced it was their efforts that kept the administration from opposing the case.

"After five years of civil litigation, in a landmark decision, the United States Supreme Court decided in my favor that it was a violation of Title VII to pay women lower monthly retirement benefits than men."

ALLAN RYAN, JR.

... U.S. helped Barbie

Allan A. Ryan, Jr., is an investigator in the Justice Department office charged with prosecuting Nazi war criminals living in the United States. At his urging, the department undertook an investigation of allegations that the United States had helped Gestapo agent Klaus Barbie escape war-crimes prosecution after World War II. His investigation found that the allegations were true.

Here is his story:

"In February of this year, the government of Bolivia turned over to France the man known as 'the Butcher of Lyon': Klaus Barbie, the head of the Gestapo in that city, a man allegedly responsible for the death of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of French Jews during the Nazi occupation of France in World War II.

"But the plane carrying Barbie to Lyon had scarcely touched down when French lawyer Serge Klarsfeld made the startling accusation that, after the war, Barbie had been employed as a spy by the United States government, and that we had engineered his escape to South America in 1951.

"When the French asked the State Department in 1950 to extradite Barbie to stand trial on war-crimes charges, Army officers told the State Department they did not know where Barbie was — an outright lie. They were using him, paying him and housing him in Bavaria. The State Department, knowing no better, told the French that Barbie would be extradited if and when he were ever found. A few months later, the Army smuggled Barbie out of Europe with false papers."



JAMES CHRISTIAN
...winning a town home

James Christian, of Lancaster, Pa., took a chance on a dying Pennsylvania town his year. Renovo, Pa., once had 80 percent to 90 percent unemployment. Mr. Christian, the chairman of an electronics and communications company, took on a project or the Navy that could lead to a big defense contract and employment for 300 people in the town.

He explains why.
"I am a very people-oriented person. I grew up in a similar situation, where I was never really handed anything, and anything that came to me I really had to work for."

"The people of Renovo displayed that same personality, that personality where they don't want any special programs given to them. They wanted to prove that they had talent, and they wanted an opportunity to display that talent."

"I attribute this personality as well as my business achievement to my mother, who has successfully battled against alcoholism."

"Knowing her strength and the barriers she overcame gave me the strength and the fortitude to take on a task of this magnitude."

"Just as important, my management staff and our present United ChemCon Corporation displayed the management expertise to fulfill the Renovo obligation."



CHRIS HINTON
...big man, big heart

Chris Hinton, the 22-year-old offensive tackle for the Baltimore Colts, attended Northwestern University, where he was a No. 1 draft choice of the Denver Broncos. He came to Baltimore last spring as part of the deal that gave Denver the rights to quarterback John Elway. He became a starter for the Colts in his rookie year.

Hinton is involved in Adopt-A-Family, one of Mayor Schaefer's programs to help needy families get food and other necessities, and has adopted a family of a mother and two children.

He is also part of the Colts' Bible study group, which has adopted another family. The group took the family shopping for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

In addition, he is a frequent visitor at Mildred Monroe Elementary School on Guilford Avenue south of North Avenue, where a friend of his is a teacher. He brings the youngsters Colt pictures and banners.

He also visits the Colt Corral at the Maryland State Penitentiary.

"I planned to get involved in the community no matter where I ended up playing football," Hinton says.

"I grew up in a tough neighborhood on the south side of Chicago and I know what a little encouragement will do for youngsters."



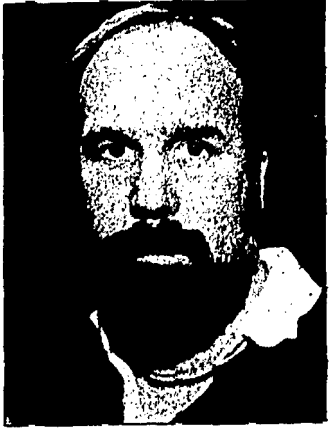
LOIS LEE
...rescuing teenagers

Lois Lee, 33, a sociologist, founded Children of the Night in Los Angeles four years ago. The nonprofit organization is dedicated to aiding child prostitutes, who arrive at the rate of 1,000 a week in Los Angeles.

"When I began research into prostitution in 1975, I noted and was moved by the fact that some of the kids on the streets were only 10 years old. Working with adult female prostitutes and tracking their criminal records, I found FBI statistics showed that 70 percent of female felony cases dated back to a first arrest for prostitution."

"In the course of that work, I became involved with two prostitutes who were victims of the Hillside Strangler. One of them was only 17. That got me back into work with children on the streets."

"In 1979 I got a call from a madam who said that she was concerned about the increasing number of kids being drawn into prostitution because of the rising demand for children. Since then, I have taken 250 kids off the streets into my home at the rate of four or five a month. I keep them there until I can find them a foster home, and I am now trying to raise money to set up a shelter which would house 30 of such children until they can be provided with social services."



W. A. WHITEFORD
...the elderly's plight

The last three of William A. Whiteford's many films have dealt with the elderly and how they cope with certain medical problems.

Mr. Whiteford, 38, has been a filmmaker for the past 10 years, six of those years for the physical therapy department at the University of Maryland School of Medicine.

His most recent movie, "Living With Grace," co-produced with Susan Hadary Cohen, won the grand prize last fall at the International Rehabilitation Film Festival in New York. The 30-minute documentary, dealing with the effects of Alzheimer's disease, also took first prize in the category of aging.

To make the film, Mr. Whiteford followed Grace Kirkland and her husband, Glenn, for many months to observe how the elderly couple coped with their crumbling world. As Mrs. Kirkland's mental disability progressed, the burden for her care rested increasingly on her husband.

"This time we didn't want to approach the problem from the victim's perspective," says Mr. Whiteford of the film, "but simply to say, 'Here's Grace, and this is what it's like to be with her.' It turned out to be a compassionate film. Grace is very lovable and her husband is incredibly caring and patient, quite a model."



JO ANN ROBINSON
...activist in schools

Jo Ann Robinson works in her local Parent-Teacher Association, in community education coalitions and on several advisory groups and committees in the city school system. She also is a member of the history faculty at Morgan State University.

"All parents pay to educate their children. Some meet the cost with checks for tuition. Others pay in hours of volunteering. The starting point of my own advocacy is my neighborhood public school."

"The school is more a work of art than an institution. From the endless variety of talents and drawbacks which each student, staff member and parent brings to the school, the principal shapes a program of instruction. The process is ever-evolving; it baffles and aggravates those who prize lock-step methods of administration."

"The school is also a battle staging-ground, from where parents and staff go on the defense against policies and practices that we believe will impede the children's education, and on the offense to obtain programs and opportunities that they need."

"I find this artistry and this warfare to be compelling. They are the means to a sound education for my children and their schoolmates. I also benefit from forming links with other advocates for public education."



AISSATOU MIJIZA
...black arts' friend

Aissatou Mijiza keeps her finger on the pulse of Baltimore's black cultural life. Since March, she has shared her findings with listeners of "Creative Forces," a 30-minute weekly cultural affairs program on WEEA radio (88.9 FM) at Morgan State University.

Acting as both producer and hostess, she runs a one-woman show, volunteering from three to 20 hours a week. The program, which airs at 6:30 p.m. on Saturdays, is one of the few sources of local information about what emerging black performers, poets, musicians and other artists are doing.

"The most important need [the program] fills," says Ms. Mijiza, 29, "is to reach people who may be peripherally interested in the arts and give them additional background so they'll be encouraged to seek out the experience for themselves."

"I'm trying to move away from the question-and-answer format to something I call the invisible stage. This is a series of black literary works adapted for radio performance. I'd like to commission a composer to write music and have performers do the reading."

"People need to be aware that art is an indigenous part of life. Artists have committed their lives to creating art."



P. V. UEBERROTH
...behind the Games

Peter V. Ueberroth, 44, is president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. When Los Angeles voters decided they didn't want to put any money into the 1984 Olympics, Olympic organizers determined to do something unique about the Games.

They would go private, and do without public money for the facilities and organization needed to put on the Olympics.

To that end, Mr. Ueberroth was asked to assume command, and in March, 1979, he agreed to become president of the committee.

The job he faced was enormous. The Olympic budget he put together came to more than \$450 million and there was little money with which to start work. He negotiated with ABC the largest TV rights package in Olympic history: \$225 million.

Then he devised a program to bring private industry into the Games. Mr. Ueberroth sold the Olympic rights to more than 30 large corporations, starting at \$4 million apiece.

A fast-food chain decided to build the Olympic pools for diving and swimming; another built the velodrome for bicycle racing. Others gave money. In return, the corporations are permitted to use the Olympic logo on their products.

Mr. Ueberroth, a native of Chicago and a 1959 graduate of San Jose State College in California, has a history of success. He opened a small travel agency 20 years ago and has built it into the second-largest travel company in the country with 1,500 employees.

"This is a new challenge," he says. "There are new problems to solve every day, but we seem to be well on the road to success."

Two major problems are security and traffic.

"We have so many agencies to deal with on security — city, county, state and federal — that we probably need an agency to deal with the agencies," he says.

"He believes the traffic problem is overblown, and he's confident it can be handled."

"Some people think we're going to end up in a giant gridlock of automobiles, but our sites are spread out pretty well and I don't think it's going to be the problem people think," he says.



BETH HARTLINE
...saving wildlands

Beth Hartline, 74, chairman of the Maryland Wildlands Committee and a founding member of the Maryland Conservation Council, has been a leader in the cause of preserving agricultural and wilderness areas for more than two decades.

The wildlands committee works with the state to select unspoiled land with distinctive physiographic features, and has helped preserve thousands of acres of land. Mrs. Hartline says that it is essential to save "a full sampling" of the different types of land "where you keep at least a fraction of the total web of life intact."

"I've always been interested in the natural world because that just seemed the wonderful, fascinating part of the universe since I was a child."

"I have a feeling we have more people [now] that are concerned about the environmental needs of the state and that a wider spectrum of needs is being addressed. If we can just keep that going, particularly at the state level because the federal program is being stymied."

"I think that this new trend towards valuing natural land more is a very natural one simply because it's becoming more scarce."

"Originally, we had a whole continent of natural land. Now we have a vast amount of cultivated land and developed land for housing and industry. We're looking at our remaining wildlands and saying we need to save them."

"What I'm predicting will happen in Maryland is there will be so much more development for housing and industry that I feel that we'll be glad we have what wildlands we have, and we'll wish that we had more."

"I know you're not supposed to say this: If the charming city of Baltimore continues to grow as it is growing now, it is going to become much too much like New York City. I don't think you should publish this. It's going to shake people to the roots."

As an environmentalist of the first order, Mrs. Hartline acknowledges a fear that nuclear war could make all her work moot. "We have certainly got to do something to get those nuclear stockpiles reduced. You've got to have a much wider margin of safety."



NEIL CASHMAN
...behind a gun ban

Neil Cashman, of Morton Grove, Ill., has served for two decades on the town's board of trustees, worrying mostly about local issues such as taxes, road maintenance and trash collection. But in 1981 Mr. Cashman wrote a highly controversial law — which was passed by the board — that banned handguns from the village. This year, the law withstood a constitutional challenge in the U.S. Supreme Court.

"It has been a very exciting 2½ years since Ordinance No. 81-11, an ordinance banning the possession of handguns and concealed weapons in the village of Morton Grove, was enacted."

"When I say exciting, I mean it has now gone before five courts: the Circuit Court of Cook County, the Appellate Court of Illinois, the federal court for the Seventh District and the federal appellate court. Each upheld the legality of the ordinance."

"It then went to the United States Supreme Court, which refused to hear the case with no comment. We would like to think this also upheld the ordinance."

"We have one more hurdle and that is the Illinois Supreme Court, which will hear the case in early 1984. We are confident the state Supreme Court will also rule in our favor, but one never knows."

"You might ask how all this got started. I personally never liked handguns, and didn't think that they served any purpose but to take another person's life."

"Our ordinance does not ban target shooting with pistols at gun clubs, providing that the guns are registered and kept locked up at a gun club. Nor is the possession of antique handguns prohibited, providing they are made inoperable by the police department."

"Going back to the time of the Kennedy assassination up through the time that Martin Luther King was killed, and the shooting of the pope and the president — the terrible crimes of passion, anger and accidental deaths just convinced me more and more that we had to do something to get rid of handguns."

"People say they need handguns for protection. This is a myth. In over 99 percent of all burglaries committed in homes, no one is home at the time. If there is a gun in the house, the criminal will get that gun and either use it in another crime, or sell it to another criminal."



LARRY WARANCH
...the child's lawyer

Larry M. Waranch is a lawyer who helps children. The people for whom he spends his time in court — without compensation — are not so-called "juvenile delinquents." They are the small children who are brought into court because there is just nobody who can really take care of them.

Many of them are victims of child abuse.

"My feeling is that when one has had advanced years of education, training and developed skills, an attorney has an obligation to help people who cannot help themselves," says the 32-year-old Baltimore lawyer, who makes his living in civil litigation.

Why children, particularly?
"I'm just a person who has loved kids," Mr. Waranch says. "It's a challenging legal arena, and an arena where children were most at risk."

He had heard stories about neglect and abuse. "I said to myself, 'Who are those children? Who could help?' Even the infants who couldn't talk were, in their way, screaming for help."

Legal Aid does a considerable amount of work in this area. But most private lawyers avoid representing children, Mr. Waranch says, partly because there is no money in it.

In addition, he says, the rules in juvenile court are so different from others that the typical lawyer gets lost.

To help solve that problem, he researched and wrote a manual two years ago for the Maryland Institute for the Continuing Professional Education of Lawyers.

"I didn't know any private attorneys at all doing work in child abuse," Mr. Waranch says. "When the time came it was apparent that more attorneys were needed to help in child-abuse cases. I was the only person available to write the manual. And I tell you, that was a project."

There are two rewarding aspects of handling a case involving a small child, he says. One is in trying to persuade a judge not to take the youngster away from his mother or father.

"The other time it can be rewarding is to persuade a judge that a child should not stay in the custody of the parent," Mr. Waranch says. "It can be the most important argument you ever make. It's emotionally draining."



FRED KOREMATSU
...vindicated Nisei

Fred T. Korematsu, of San Francisco, has believed for 40 years that Japanese-Americans were unfairly ordered interned during World War II. Convicted of evading the internment, Mr. Korematsu had seen his appeal denied by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1944. But he kept trying, and this year a federal judge voided his conviction, saying the government based the internment order on unsubstantiated material, distortions and the racist views of a military commander.

"For 40 years, I have lived with the conviction that the evacuation order by the military was unconstitutional and that the Supreme Court decision was wrong."

"My case stood as a black cloud over the highest court in the country. I did not believe that racial features had anything to do with being a loyal American citizen. I always remembered the shame I felt being jailed solely on the basis of race and classified as an enemy alien even though I was born in Oakland, Calif."

"Over the years, I wondered about the meaning of American citizenship. How could equal rights and freedom be so easily taken from us by the military? What did this mean for the future of our children and grandchildren?"

"I had carried this with me through the years, hoping that someday it would be possible to reopen my case. From time to time, I received many telephone calls and letters from people interested in my case because of my unfair conviction, but no one presented me with a reasonable plan to fight the case until Professor Peter Irons contacted me two years ago."

"In his research to write a book on the Japanese-American wartime cases, he had discovered evidence through the Freedom of Information Act that the Justice Department had withheld evidence pertaining to my case that could have influenced the Supreme Court to rule in my favor."

"I felt that the verdict was not only a victory for myself, but for all Japanese-Americans who had suffered the shame, embarrassment and hardships of being put into concentration camps during World War II."

"I hope that because of my case, racial prejudice will not be used as the basis for future governmental actions regarding the liberty of any people in this country."



JIM RUSSO
...O's 'superscout'

Jim Russo, 59, the Orioles "superscout," came to the city with the St. Louis Browns organization when that franchise moved to Baltimore in 1954. He still lives in St. Louis during the off-season.

For many years he scouted talent, not only raw talent on the sandlots and in high school, but talent on other major league teams.

He was responsible for signing such players as pitchers Jim Palmer and Dave McNally, first baseman Boog Powell and infielder Dave Johnson.

It was on his advice that the Orioles traded pitcher Milt Pappas and two other players for Cincinnati's Frank Robinson. It was his advice that led to trades for outfielder-first baseman Lee May, pitchers Don Stanhouse and Mike Cuellar and outfielder Ken Singleton.

Since the 1977 season, Mr. Russo has been the advance scout for the Orioles, staying one stop ahead of the Orioles during the first half of the season scouting other American League teams.

He reports back to the Orioles manager on the strengths and weaknesses of each opponent. He moves to the National League for the second half of the season, scouting for possible trade talent and reporting on teams that might become World Series foes.

One of the concerns of the Orioles management when they entered the playoffs against the Chicago White Sox in October was the long-ball potential of such players as Greg Luzinski, Carlton Fisk, Harold Baines and Ron Kittle.

"We had a meeting with the pitching staff, and I told them we had to pitch them tight to keep them in the park. You always want to pitch tight, but this time we had to make an extra effort to keep the ball in on them. Fortunately, we had a staff good enough to do it, and you might recall that they didn't hit one out on us."

The scout was also anxious to see that the Orioles made Tito Landrum, acquired in a mid-season trade from St. Louis, eligible for post-season play. A player must be on the major league roster as of August 31 to play in the playoffs and World Series.

Tito Landrum repaid Mr. Russo's confidence by hitting a home run that put the Orioles ahead in the final game against the White Sox.